

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 12 of 1888.]

REPORT NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 24th March 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Ahammadi" ...	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
2	"Kasipore Nibasi" ...	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Ave Maria" ...	Calcutta	.....
4	"Chandra Vilash" ...	Berhampore	.....
5	"Divakar" ...	Calcutta	.....
6	"Gaura Duta" ...	Maldah	.....
7	"Grambasi" ...	Uluberia	.....
8	"Purva Bangabasi" ...	Noakhally	.....
9	"Purva Darpan" ...	Chittagong	700	
10	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi" ...	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
11	"Arya Darpan" ...	Calcutta	102	16th March 1888.
12	"Bangabasi" ...	Ditto	20,000	17th ditto.
13	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan	302	13th ditto.
14	"Charuvarta" ...	Sherepore, Mymensingh	600	12th ditto.
15	"Chattal Gazette" ...	Chittagong	.....	6th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakash" ...	Dacca	450	18th ditto.
17	"Dhumaketu" ...	Chandernagore	.....
18	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	825	16th ditto.
19	"Garib and Mahavidya" ...	Dacca	.....
20	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Beaulah, Rajshahye...	200	14th ditto.
21	"Jagatbasi" ...	Calcutta	.....	15th ditto.
22	"Murshidabad Patrika" ...	Berhampore	508	
23	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto	.....	16th ditto.
24	"Navavibhakar Sadharani" ...	Calcutta	1,000	19th ditto.
25	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Chandernagore	995	16th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
26	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	16th March 1888.
27	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	8th & 15th March 1888.
28	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	14th March 1888.
29	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,850	16th ditto.
30	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	17th ditto.
31	"Samsodhini"	Chittagong	800	9th ditto.
32	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
33	"Som Prakásh"	Calcutta	1,000	19th ditto.
34	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Ditto	.....	12th ditto.
35	"Sulabha Samáchar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	16th ditto.
36	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	15th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
37	"Dainik and Samachár Chandriká"	Calcutta	7,000	14th, 18th, 19th, 20th & 22nd Mar. 1888
38	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	200	15th to 20th March 1888.
39	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	
40	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
41	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	19th March 1888.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
42	"Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Samachár Patriká."	Darjeeling	.....	15th ditto.
43	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Aryávarta"	Calcutta	.....	17th ditto.
45	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
46	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	8th & 15th March 1888.
47	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	5th & 19th ditto.
48	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	
49	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
50	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah	.....
52	"Anis"	Patna	.....	5th March 1888.
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
54	"Sharaf-ul Akbar"	Behar	150	
55	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....	12th & 19th March 1888.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
56	"Akbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	13th & 17th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
57	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	312	14th to 20th ditto.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
58	"Taraka and Subhavártá"	Cuttack	.....	March 1888.
59	"Pradíp"	Ditto	.....
60	"Samyabadi"	Ditto	.....	Ditto.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200	18th, 25th Feb. & 3rd March 1888.
62	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205	16th, 23rd Feb. & 18th ditto.
63	"Sanskáraka"	Cuttack	200	23rd Feb. & 1st & 8th Mar. 1888.
64	"Uriya and Navasamvád"	Balasore	.....	22nd & 29th Feb. & 7th ditto.
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
65	"Silchar"	Silchar	.....	12th March 1888.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
66	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	

Name of newspaper		Date of publication		Number of copies		Date of receipt	
Herald		1891		100		1891	
Herald		1892		200		1892	
Herald		1893		300		1893	
Herald		1894		400		1894	
Herald		1895		500		1895	
Herald		1896		600		1896	
Herald		1897		700		1897	
Herald		1898		800		1898	
Herald		1899		900		1899	
Herald		1900		1000		1900	
Herald		1901		1100		1901	
Herald		1902		1200		1902	
Herald		1903		1300		1903	
Herald		1904		1400		1904	
Herald		1905		1500		1905	
Herald		1906		1600		1906	
Herald		1907		1700		1907	
Herald		1908		1800		1908	
Herald		1909		1900		1909	
Herald		1910		2000		1910	
Herald		1911		2100		1911	
Herald		1912		2200		1912	
Herald		1913		2300		1913	
Herald		1914		2400		1914	
Herald		1915		2500		1915	
Herald		1916		2600		1916	
Herald		1917		2700		1917	
Herald		1918		2800		1918	
Herald		1919		2900		1919	
Herald		1920		3000		1920	
Herald		1921		3100		1921	
Herald		1922		3200		1922	
Herald		1923		3300		1923	
Herald		1924		3400		1924	
Herald		1925		3500		1925	
Herald		1926		3600		1926	
Herald		1927		3700		1927	
Herald		1928		3800		1928	
Herald		1929		3900		1929	
Herald		1930		4000		1930	
Herald		1931		4100		1931	
Herald		1932		4200		1932	
Herald		1933		4300		1933	
Herald		1934		4400		1934	
Herald		1935		4500		1935	
Herald		1936		4600		1936	
Herald		1937		4700		1937	
Herald		1938		4800		1938	
Herald		1939		4900		1939	
Herald		1940		5000		1940	
Herald		1941		5100		1941	
Herald		1942		5200		1942	
Herald		1943		5300		1943	
Herald		1944		5400		1944	
Herald		1945		5500		1945	
Herald		1946		5600		1946	
Herald		1947		5700		1947	
Herald		1948		5800		1948	
Herald		1949		5900		1949	
Herald		1950		6000		1950	
Herald		1951		6100		1951	
Herald		1952		6200		1952	
Herald		1953		6300		1953	
Herald		1954		6400		1954	
Herald		1955		6500		1955	
Herald		1956		6600		1956	
Herald		1957		6700		1957	
Herald		1958		6800		1958	
Herald		1959		6900		1959	
Herald		1960		7000		1960	
Herald		1961		7100		1961	
Herald		1962		7200		1962	
Herald		1963		7300		1963	
Herald		1964		7400		1964	
Herald		1965		7500		1965	
Herald		1966		7600		1966	
Herald		1967		7700		1967	
Herald		1968		7800		1968	
Herald		1969		7900		1969	
Herald		1970		8000		1970	
Herald		1971		8100		1971	
Herald		1972		8200		1972	
Herald		1973		8300		1973	
Herald		1974		8400		1974	
Herald		1975		8500		1975	
Herald		1976		8600		1976	
Herald		1977		8700		1977	
Herald		1978		8800		1978	
Herald		1979		8900		1979	
Herald		1980		9000		1980	
Herald		1981		9100		1981	
Herald		1982		9200		1982	
Herald		1983		9300		1983	
Herald		1984		9400		1984	
Herald		1985		9500		1985	
Herald		1986		9600		1986	
Herald		1987		9700		1987	
Herald		1988		9800		1988	
Herald		1989		9900		1989	
Herald		1990		10000		1990	
Herald		1991		10100		1991	
Herald		1992		10200		1992	
Herald		1993		10300		1993	
Herald		1994		10400		1994	
Herald		1995		10500		1995	
Herald		1996		10600		1996	
Herald		1997		10700		1997	
Herald		1998		10800		1998	
Herald		1999		10900		1999	
Herald		2000		11000		2000	
Herald		2001		11100		2001	

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 8th March, asks whether Lord Dufferin is not satisfied with doing the misdeeds he has already done, so that he must make war upon Sikkim too. In this case, as in all similar cases, the pretext has been put forward that the people of Sikkim are not satisfied with their own king.

BHARAT MITRA,
March 4th, 1888.

2. The *Hindu Ranjikā*, of the 14th March, says that a war with Sikkim is now inevitable. At the hour of danger, the head of the Raja of Sikkim has been turned. Lord Dufferin invited him to Darjeeling, soliciting an interview; but it is rumoured that he has refused to come. There is no help for the Rajah if he himself courts his own ruin!

HINDU RANJIKĀ,
March 14th, 1888.

3. The *Prajā Bandhu*, of the 16th March, observes that the English had hitherto been under the impression that the unscaleable Himalayas were a sufficient safeguard for India on the north, but they now find that that impression of theirs was a wrong one, and that the safety of India on its northern side depends on the annexation of Cashmere, Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhootan. Besides this, to make themselves doubly sure about India's safety on that side, they are now thinking of taking Thibet. The Rajah of Sikkim is completely under the influence of the Lama of Thibet, and if he had not received promises of assistance from the Lama, he could certainly not have ventured to enter into a war with the English. The rumour is that some six thousand troops have been sent by the English for the Sikkim War, but how matters will end cannot be now surmised. This much is clear that the prospects of British rule in India are very gloomy.

PRAJĀ BANDHU,
March 16th, 1888.

4. The *Navavibhākar Sādhārānī*, of the 19th March, says that Anglo-Indian newspapers are now saying that the people of Sikkim have prayed for British protection against the Thibetans; but it is very curious that nothing was heard of Thibetan oppression in Sikkim before this. Who will bear the expenses of this new war?

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
March 19th, 1888.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

5. The *Sār Sudhānidhi*, of the 5th March, says that the Confidential Police Circular shows that Government distrusts the people. It is the object of that Circular to find an excuse for gagging the native press by finding out some proof of the existence of disaffection among particular natives.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
March 5th, 1888.

6. Referring to the Confidential Police Circular, the *Chattal Gazette*, of the 6th March, observes as follows:—

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
March 6th, 1888.

“Englishmen, if the Bengalis had been a teacherous or revengeful people, you would, like the moth in the fire, have been reduced to ashes in no time in spite of all your efforts to protect yourselves. The Bengalis have weapons in abundance, although you have disarmed them; and they will not be daunted even if you oppose them in full armour and with the sharpest swords in your hands. But we shall not think of such things even in our dreams. The Bengalis will not repay you with rebellion for the little benefit they have received at your hands. The people of Bengal will not lay violent hands upon your independence. The Bengalis

are not seekers of self-interest or slaves of gold and silver. They are servants of justice alone, and the only thing they beg for is the confidence of their rulers. Therefore, O Englishmen, do not act unjustly, do not distrust the Bengalis; for the Bengalis are not untrustworthy."

CHARUVARTA,
March 12th, 1888.

7. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 12th March, says that work is being done in Mymensingh in accordance with the Confidential Police Circular. An Inspector of Police has been enquiring of the Mymensingh delegate to the National Congress whether he was deputed by the Mymensingh Association, and whether that Association paid his expenses or not. The delegate told the Inspector that his expenses were paid by public subscription, whereupon the Inspector asked for the names of the persons who had paid subscriptions. The Inspector also enquired of one of the pleaders of the Mymensingh bar what the objects of the Mymensingh Association are, who its members are, whether any fund exists in connection with the Association, and so on.

CHARUVARTA.

8. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the ravages of a tiger near Ghoshgaon. The tiger has killed Gopinath Dey a resident of the village Girdapara, 8 miles from Ghoshgaon.

The ravages of a tiger near Ghoshgaon in Mymensingh.

SAHACHAR,
March 14th, 1888.

9. The *Sahachar*, of the 14th March, says that, according to the *Englishman*, the fact that there are 1,970 up-countrymen and only 181 Bengalis in the Calcutta Police is a proof that Bengalis are physically unfit for Police service, and observes in reply that if physical strength had been all that was needed for Police work, the best Police arrangement for Calcutta would have been to keep a rhinoceros in every street and street turning. The fact is that intelligence is more needed in Police work than physical strength, and that is why the late Mr. Wauchope, than whom an abler Police Commissioner has not been yet seen in this country, felt a deep dislike for up-country *pahrawallahs*.

Bengalis in the Police service.

BHARAT MITRA,
March 15th, 1888.

10. The *Bhárat Mitra*, of the 15th March, says that the Confidential Police Circular affords an illustration of the rigorous policy according to which India has been governed during Lord Dufferin's administration. A Circular like this would have dimmed the glory of such a Viceroy even as Lord Ripon. How much more then will it prejudice Lord Dufferin, who has done little or nothing for India.

The Confidential Police Circular.

BANGABASI,
March 17th, 1888.

11. The *Bangabási*, of the 17th March, says that a dacoity was committed at Sakpore, a village in the Tipperah district. The Police arrested several Mahomedans on suspicion and oppressed them in order to extort confessions. This dacoity was committed in the zemindary of Baboo Sib Chandra Aich. The zemindar's nuib reported to the Magistrate that the Police had arrested some of his ryots, kept them in confinement, and beat them, and that one of them had died in consequence of severe beating. The Magistrate paid no heed to this report, no *post-mortem* examination was held on the body of the deceased ryot, and no enquiry was made into the cause of his death. It will be a very serious matter if all this proves to be true. Police oppression reigns supreme in Eastern Bengal. Both the Police and the Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates oppress the people in that part of the country.

A dacoity at Sakpore in Tipperah.

DACCA PRAKASH,
March 18th, 1888.

12. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 18th March, has been informed by an anonymous correspondent that a cold-blooded murder of a poor Mahomedan by some relatives of his mother-in-law has been committed at

A murder at Govindapur, thana Nawabgunge, Dacca.

Govindapur, thana Nawabgunge, district Dacca. The murder is stated to have been committed on the 18th Magh last, and the Police has taken no prompt measures to trace the offenders. The attention of the local authorities is drawn to the matter.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

13. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 12th March, complains that Baboo Shamacharn Ghosh, the Sheristadar of the First Subordinate Judge's Court at Mymensingh, makes unusual delay in issuing cheques for payment of money.

CHARUVARTA,
March 12th, 1888.

14. Referring to the notorious Kazirbazar case of Sylhet, the *Surabhi* and *Patáká*, of the 15th March, observes that an innocent man has been sent to jail for endeavouring to check the highhandedness of the Police, whilst the oppressive and highhanded Police has escaped scot-free. This is English justice!

SURABHI & PATAKA,
March 15th, 1888.

15. The *Pratikár*, of the 16th March, recommends the appointment of another Munsif at the Sudder station of Moorshedabad on the following grounds:—

PRATIKAR,
March 16th 1888.

(1) One Munsif at Berhampore cannot properly deal with the very large number of cases that are instituted in the Munsifi. Baboo Sashi Bhusan Bose, the First Munsif, works as hard as possible, and yet he cannot dispose of cases in due time; and so the file is always heavy. It is not just or proper for Government to kill its servants by overworking them in this way. Sashi Baboo, though a young man, has grown old by overwork; and he is so good a man that, though so overworked, not a word of complaint or grumble escapes his lips. Government ought certainly to grant relief to such a clever, hard-working and quiet officer.

(2) Suitors are put to great trouble and inconvenience on account of unusual delay in the disposal of their cases arising from accumulation of work.

(3) Great accumulation of work interferes with the proper administration of justice by making Judges dispose of cases more hurriedly than is right or consistent with their fair trial.

Government derives a large income from the law courts, and yet it makes no arrangements for a satisfactory administration of justice. This is really very bad.

16. The *Sanjivani*, of the 17th March, referring to the case of Behu Kochni, who, along with two others, was tried for theft before the Assistant Commissioner of Mangaldai, and was ordered by him to be whipped, says that in this case the Commissioner has done two illegal things. Behu is a woman, but he has described her in his decision as a man, and he has sentenced a woman to be whipped. There is a precedent showing how an officer guilty of such an act should be dealt with. There has been a similar case in Burmah, where two women were sentenced by the Police Inspector, Mr. Murray, to be whipped, and the Chief Commissioner of Burmah has compelled Mr. Murray to resign his post. The editor is confident that justice will be done in this case by the present Judicial Commissioner of Assam, Mr. Johnson.

SANJIVANI,
March 17th, 1888.

17. The same paper says that everybody will allow that two precisely similar cases cannot be decided in two different ways; but Baboo Bhubanesvar

SANJIVANI.

Singh, the Deputy Magistrate of Khulna, who fined some respectable men for carrying without a pass, with music and procession, the image of the goddess Sarasvati to the river for consignment therein, has acquitted some prostitutes who were taking without a pass a young girl for a bath in the river for the purpose of purification accompanied by a number of tom-tomwallahs. The difference between the two cases is that the accused in the first case were respectable men, and those in the second were prostitutes (poor helpless creatures who cannot fail to excite pity), and that the prosecutor in the first case was the District Superintendent of Police, and in the second an insignificant native police officer. This latter circumstance sufficiently accounts for the strange difference in the decision of the two cases.

SANJIVANI,
March 17th, 1888.

18. The same paper, referring to the decision in the Kazirbazar case of Sylhet, says that the Assistant Commissioner who tried the case has himself admitted that there is so much discrepancy in the evidence of the different witnesses against the accused that no faith can be placed in it, and has yet convicted the accused on the strength of that evidence. Such failure of justice arises from vesting young officers with judicial powers.

19. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 19th March, says that it is not easy to understand why the pleaders of the Calcutta High Court, who can become Judges of that Court, are not elevated to the status of barristers. It is said that the fear of English barristers is an effective check upon judicial officers in the mofussil and that check will be removed if pleaders are allowed to practise as barristers. But it may be asked, in the first instance, whether mofussil Judicial officers do justice only from a fear of the English barristers, and it may be asked in the second instance how many English barristers visit the mofussil Courts. There can be no doubt that some provision ought to be made for allowing good pleaders to practise as barristers. Pleaders are allowed to practise as barristers at Bombay and Madras, and it is no small anomaly not to allow them to practise as barristers at Calcutta and Allahabad.

**NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,**
March 19th, 1888.

Pleaders as Barristers.

(d)—Education.

CHARU VARTA,
March 12th, 1888.

20. The *Charuvarta*, of the 12th March, complains that the results of the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination in Mymensingh have not yet been published, although the examination was held about three months ago. Who is responsible for this delay? Such delay occurs every year. Are the authorities asleep?

CHARUVARTA.

21. A correspondent of the same paper says that, since the control of the aided schools and pathshalas in Mymensingh was transferred to the District Board, there has been irregularity in paying teachers and gurus, and the Chairman of the Board is requested to enquire through whose carelessness such irregularity is taking place.

SAMAYA,
March 16th, 1888.

22. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 16th March, says that the newly-established school at Garbetta in Midnapore will require Government aid for its support; and as a petition for such aid has been made, it is hoped that the prayer will be granted.

DACCA PRAKASH,
March 18th, 1888.

23. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 18th March, is very sorry to find that for the last few years the pundits of the Dacca College have been systematically excluded from vernacular and normal school examinations in

The Dacca College pundits as examiners.

the Eastern Circle. It is not a matter of regret that Pundit Kali Prasanna Vidyaratna, M.A., who is appointed Sanskrit examiner almost every year at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, is not appointed vernacular or normal school examiner. But the non-appointment of such men as Pundits Prasanna Chandra Vidyaratna and Chandra Kanta Nyayalankara as vernacular and normal school examiners is much to be deplored. It is urged against Pundit Prasanna Chandra Vidyaratna that he has written a Bengali grammar; but that circumstance ought not certainly to stand in the way of his appointment as Sanskrit examiner for the normal schools; and as regards Pundit Chandra Kanta Nyayalankara, a man of profound learning and excellent character, no ground whatever appears to exist against his appointment as examiner.

24. A correspondent of the same paper writing from Dacca says that the Panchashar Upper Primary School, in the Munshigunge sub-division, is in great need of Government aid for its support. Last year one boy passed in the first division, and the general result was very satisfactory; but what renders its stability very doubtful is that it has no resources for its maintenance. The villagers have not means enough to maintain it. The Sub-Inspector and the Deputy Inspector of Schools are therefore earnestly requested to recommend to the authorities the grant of some aid to this school.

25. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 19th March, complains that some of the questions in the mathematical paper for the Middle Vernacular Examination in the Eastern Bengal Circle were set from outside the text-books. The name Yandabu occurs in the paper on history, but it is not to be found in the text-book. The questions on geography were set from the foot-notes in the text-book. The questions on geometry and mensuration were too numerous. The paper on literature in the Upper Primary Examination was very stiff. It is hoped that the Examination Committee will consider these points in assigning marks, &c.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

26. The *Sansodhini*, of the 9th March, complains of irregularities at the Antimamud ferry within the jurisdiction of the Chittagong Municipality. Boats are not always kept at the ghat, and extra fares are exacted. A careful enquiry should be made into the matter. When such oppressions are committed at the Sudder station, it is not unlikely that graver oppressions are committed in the far interior.

27. The same paper says that the construction of the Moheshkhali, Paraikora and Kolagaon roads were undertaken by Baboo Chandra Kant Biswas, a contractor. On the completion of the roads, the District Engineer disapproved the work, and employed another contractor to perform it. The second contractor was paid for his work in full. The first contractor, Chandra Kanta Baboo, sued the Board, and a compromise was effected under which Chandra Kanta has received Rs. 3,100 in full satisfaction of his claims. The Board is now to be asked from what fund will it pay this sum of Rs. 3,100, and why should payment be twice made from the Road Cess Fund for the construction of the same road? And why should poor people's money be wasted in this fashion on account of the imprudent conduct on the part of the officers of the Board? Enquiries should be instituted into the matter, and he must be made liable for the money paid to Chandra Kanta, through whose carelessness it has been wasted.

DACCA PRAKASH.
March 18th, 1888.

DACCA GAZETTE,
March 19th, 1888.

SANSODHINI,
March 9th, 1888.

SANSODHINI.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
March 13th, 1888.

28. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th March, says that within a very short time after its construction, a crack has been observed in one of the arches of the Chunikhal bridge, which was very lately built at a cost of nearly Rs. 9,000. When Rai Madhub Chandra Roy Bahadoor was Divisional Superintendent of Burdwan, he inspected the bridge, and stated in his report that the bridge required through reconstruction, and, instead of arches, he advised the construction of a girder bridge on piers at a cost of Rs. 2,500. After receiving the District Engineer's report, the Local Government called for his estimate, but the District Engineer, instead of doing this, took the present Divisional Superintendent, Mr. Jones, to the spot for inspection. After inspection Mr. Jones came to the conclusion, that the arch required merely a little patchwork and some wooden supports in the way of repair, and estimated some six or seven hundred rupees for the purpose. The amount has been spent; but it is difficult to understand why this waste of public money has been made; for it cannot be believed that a little patchwork and a few wooden supports will make the bridge safe when it is considered that an experienced officer like Rai Madhub Chandra thought a total reconstruction on a different plan necessary. If Engineers had been made personally responsible for moneys so wasted, this waste of money on account of the Chunikhal bridge could not have occurred.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
March 16th, 1888.

29. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 16th March, takes exception to the practice of killing stray dogs in the streets of Berhampore. Dangerous animals alone should be killed, and it is wrong to destroy animals which do no harm. A new method of killing dogs has now been adopted. It consists in throwing a piece of poisoned meat before a dog. The dog that eats the meat dies, whereupon *Domes* sever its head from its trunk and takes it to the authorities. This most barbarous and inhuman method of killing animals cannot but be regarded with intense and unmixed hatred. The authorities are therefore requested to direct that, if dogs must be killed in this way, they may be killed out of men's sight.

BANGABASI,
March 17th, 1888.

30. Baboo Peary Mohun Sen Gupta, of Barisa, Secretary to the Ratepayer's Association in the South Suburban Municipality, points out the following irregularities in connection with that municipality in the *Bangabasi*, of the 17th March :—

- (1) Three Commissioners of the said municipality were absent from six consecutive meetings of the municipality, and yet their names have not been struck off the list of Commissioners.
- (2) The Commissioners at a meeting resolved to light the principal streets, and lamp posts were accordingly put up and lanterns were fixed thereon; but at their next meeting that resolution was cancelled, and the lamp-posts and lamps were removed.
- (3) Good roads have been constructed near the houses of the Chairman and his brother; but no roads have been constructed in other parts of the municipality.
- (4) During the last three years all municipal complaints have been decided by four persons, namely, the Chairman, his brother, and two other Commissioners. The remaining 17 Commissioners were never called to hear complaints.
- (5) The Chairman has punished all who have failed to erect fences around their tanks for the protection of men, horses,

carriages, &c.; but there are deep ditches around the Chairman's own garden which are a source of danger to all who pass by them; but the Chairman has not erected fences around them.

31. A correspondent of the *Dainik and Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 19th March, complains that the roads within the Howrah Municipality, are out of repair.

Roads within the Howrah Municipality.

The roads are repaired only in patches now and then, but such patchwork will not do. These roads were constructed 10 years ago, and have not been repaired since.

32. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 19th March, complains of the prevalence of chicken-pox in the town of Calcutta. The Municipal authorities are

Chicken-pox in Calcutta.

requested to at once increase the number of vaccinators, and to vaccinate those who have not been vaccinated or who were vaccinated long ago.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR,
CHANDRIKA,
March 19th, 1888.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
March 19th, 1888.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

33. The *Sansodhini*, of the 9th March, says that it has been proposed to sell landed property by auction for recovery of the Road and Public Works cesses just as landed property is sold for recovery of the

Sale of landed property for the Road and Public Works cesses.

land revenue; and Mr. Manson, the Magistrate of Chittagong, is said to be in favour of this proposal. But the proposal is open to objection on this ground, that the land revenue and these cesses are not dues of the same nature and description, and the method of realising arrears of the one cannot therefore be applied with justice to the recovery of arrears of the other. The sovereign has a right in the land, and he can therefore recover land revenue by the sale of land; but the sovereign's right in the land cannot be sold for recovering money due to other people; for these cesses are not imposts payable to the sovereign. These cesses are only subscriptions collected for public convenience; and the sovereign's right in the land cannot be sold for their recovery. Again, if these cesses are declared to be of the same nature as the land revenue, it will constitute a violation of the solemn pledge given on the occasion of the Permanent Settlement.

SANSODHINI,
March 9th, 1888.

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

34. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 8th March, says that the number of third class carriages attached to trains on the Northern Bengal State Railway, being very small, there is great overcrowding

The Northern Bengal State Railway.

in those carriages. Only one intermediate class carriage is attached to each train on that line, and so there is overcrowding there also.

35. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th March, complains of the deplorable state of the road leading from Cutwa to Beerbhoom, and says that it should

The Cutwa-Beerbhoom road.

be metalled.

36. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 16th March, writing from Baidyapur, in the district of Burdwan, complains that there is no good

The Culna road.

road to Culna. The District Magistrate, Mr. W. B. Oldham, is now on tour, and the correspondent hopes that he will supply this long-felt want by kindly recommending to the Road Cess Committee the construction of a good road from Baidyapur to Culna.

37. The *Sulabh Samáchar and Kushdaha*, of the 16th March, says that proposals have been made for opening branch lines from certain points on the Cen-

The Central Bengal Railway.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
March 8th, 1888.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
March 13th, 1888.

EDUCATION GAZETTE
March 16th, 1888.

SULABHA SAMACHAR
KUSHDAHA,
March 16th, 1888.

tral Bengal Railway. Such lines are sure to prove profitable to Government. A branch line from the Jadabpore-Navaran station to the Satkhira sub-division is particularly expected to be very profitable to Government.

BANGABASTI,
March 17th, 1888.

A Railway case.

38. A correspondent of the *Bangabasti*, of the 17th March, says that a goods clerk at the Sealdah Railway station charged Rs. 10-4 as fare for carrying a calf to Bogoola, and gave a receipt for that sum. On referring to the fare and time-table of the Railway it was found that the fare should have been Rs. 7-4. The matter was reported to the Traffic Superintendent, who sent no reply. It was, however, represented to him again and again, and he at last informed the correspondent that the excess fare charged would be refunded; and after a long time it *was* refunded. This case clearly shows that those who do not know railway rules and regulations have to suffer pecuniary loss.

SOM PRAKASH,
March 19th, 1888.

The Mugrahat Railway steamer.

39. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 19th March, complains that the Mugrahat Railway steamer, which carries passengers from Diamond Harbour to Gewankhally, is not a safe one. The steamer is licensed to take on board only one hundred and twenty passengers, but it generally takes nearly double that number. The authorities are very wrong to allow such things. If there is any mishap, who will be responsible for it? The line is now under State management, and does Government like to disregard its own laws? A small steamer may do well enough in the winter, when the river is calm, but in the stormy summer months a small steamer should on no account be allowed to run.

(h)—General.

SAASONHINI,
March 9th, 1888.

Salt and kerosine oil in Chittagong.

40. A correspondent of the *Sansodhini*, of the 9th March, writes that salt is selling at Chittagong town at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per seer and in the mofussil at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas or $2\frac{3}{4}$ annas per seer, and that kerosine oil is selling at 4 annas per seer both in the town and in the mofussil. Formerly the price of salt per seer was $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas, and that of kerosine-oil was 3 annas. The sufferings of the poor have therefore greatly increased. Will nothing be done to remove their grievances?

CHARUVARTI,
March 12th, 1888.

Lord Dufferin's resignation.

41. Referring to Lord Dufferin's resignation, the *Charuvarti*, of the 12th March, says that it was in His Lordship's power to earn the gratitude of the people of India—

- (1) by granting them the right of volunteering;
- (2) by extending the system of trial by jury;
- (3) by reconstituting the Legislative Councils on a representative basis;
- (4) by abolishing the Arms Act; and
- (5) by removing many other wants and grievances of the people.

SAHACHAR,
March 14th, 1888.

Lord Dufferin's administration.

42. The *Sahachar*, of the 14th March, mentions the following points as showing that Lord Dufferin's administration has been a failure:—

1st—His Lordship's encouragement of the Simla exodus. His Lordship has outdone previous Governors-General in this respect. Lord Lawrence used to remain in the metropolis at least from November to the middle of April, but Lord Dufferin comes from Simla to Calcutta at the close of December, and hastens back to Simla before March is over.

2nd—The annexation of Burmah. In this His Lordship has closely followed the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie. Granted that King Theebaw made a treaty with France and contemplated making treaties with Italy and Germany, but how could that affect British interests? Had King Theebaw's dethronement been His Lordship's principal aim, he could have avoided annexation by placing another Burmese Prince on the throne. But the interests of English merchants were paramount in His Lordship's mind.

3rd—Wasteful expenditure on the North-Western frontier. Although it does not look well for laymen to criticise the opinions of experienced military officers on such questions as that of the frontier defences, yet, to tell the truth, this frontier affair has involved a fearful waste of public money. Granted that the frontier required to be strengthened. But when the newspapers pointed out that the frontier officers were buying cement at Rs. 33 per barrel when it could be had in the market at Rs. 11 per barrel, what did His Lordship do to put a stop to such waste of money? Instead of doing anything of that kind, His Lordship rewarded Colonel Browne! Really His Lordship's administration can with great propriety be characterised as being a wasteful administration.

4th—The non-enlistment of natives as volunteers. On the occasion of the Russian scare, the people of India showed great eagerness to help Government by serving as volunteers. But it is greatly to be regretted that Lord Dufferin, though he allowed the Portuguese, the half-castes, the Americans and the Negroes to enlist themselves as volunteers, could not extend that privilege to the children of the soil.

Indeed, His Lordship's administration has been a complete failure. His subordinates have done what they have liked. Lord Dufferin did nothing to keep Sir Rivers Thompson in the right path. When Sir Rivers, in concert with a handful of anti-native Anglo-Indians, made a most savage attack on the Calcutta Municipality, and when awful disclosures were made regarding Sir Lepel Griffin's highhandedness, His Lordship took no remedial measures whatever. If His Lordship had been a strong governor, he would not have tolerated such things. The people expected a good deal from His Lordship, but not one of their expectations has been fulfilled. Although His Excellency had not the power to comply with the reasonable demand of the people for the reorganisation of the Legislative Councils on a representative basis, still the people expected that His Excellency would at least tell the authorities in England that the time had passed away when India could be properly governed by a handful of old civilians, a few military officers and one Viceroy.

43. Referring to the report of the Public Service Commission, the same paper says, that the Commission is wrong in recommending the introduction of German, French, and Latin in preference to Bengali, Hindi, and other Indian vernaculars among the subjects of examination for the Covenanted Civil Service. As the Civilians have to serve in India, they should, as a matter of course, be perfectly conversant with the Indian vernaculars. The Commission has rejected the Indian vernaculars for the convenience of English youths. The people of India demand that the Indian Civil Service

SANACHAR,
March 14th, 1888.

Examination should be held in India as well. They demand this as a right and not as a favour. The plea that education cannot be perfect if not obtained in England is absolutely worthless. High education in India will sooner or later acquire the level of high education in England; and the time will come when the British Government will be forced to concede to the natives of India all their legitimate demands in this respect.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
March 15th, 1888.

44. In reviewing the Bengal Administration Report for 1886-87, the Bengal Administration the *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 15th March, says that coloured statements have been made therein regarding the increase of the material prosperity of the cultivating classes. It has been stated that the condition of the cultivators has improved, and that they have been able to make savings after defraying all their necessary expenses and paying their rents; but this is not a correct description of their condition. It has been found that the cultivators of Bengal cannot stand a single famine or scarcity. And does that mean that the material condition of the cultivators of Bengal is prosperous? The fact is the Government has paid no attention to the question of ameliorating the condition of the ryot, and the ryot has therefore derived no substantial benefit from English rule.

JAGATBASÍ,
March 15th, 1888.

45. The *Jagatbásí*, of the 15th March, says that, although Upper Burmah has been conquered, the Burmese are by no means quiet and tranquil. This probably means that the Burmese are not satisfied with the British rule; for a contented people do not create disturbances or place themselves in circumstances full of personal risk. So there must be in the character of English rule in Burmah something which is producing discontent among the Burmese people.

SAMAYA,
March 16th, 1888.

46. The *Samaya*, of the 16th March, says that more than twenty millions of rupees are spent every year by the Government of India in the purchase of stores in England, but a correct account of the same is never kept. The Auditor of the Home Accounts of the Government of India makes the following admission in his report for 1880:—"I am unable to say anything in relation to the expenditure for the present year; and since I have been appointed as Auditor of the Home Accounts of the Indian Government, I have never been able to certify to the correctness thereof." This statement alone shows what a tremendous waste of public money is made every year in England. Petty officers are generally invested with the charge of buying stores for the Indian Government, and there is no doubt that they make an illegal and improper use of the money. Government takes no notice of this. The people are weak and therefore they submit to whatever the Government does.

SAMAYA.

47. The same paper says that the Public Service Commission is a lasting memorial of Lord Dufferin's administration. By fulfilling all the purposes for which it sat, and by recommending to Government the adoption of the most liberal principles in the appointment of public servants, this Commission has won the gratitude of the people of India. Although all its recommendations are not acceptable, still it deserves the thanks of the Indian people for making no-distinction the main principle of its decision.

PRAJA BANDHU.
March 16th, 1888.

48. The *Prajā Bandhu*, of the 16th March, says that the people of India will be benefited if the British Government gives effect to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, but it is very doubtful whether it will do so. Lord Dufferin, wily and deceitful as he is, is now trying his best to keep the Statutory Civil Service in force; and so long as men like His Excel-

lency remain at the head of the administration, the people of India must not expect to receive any substantial boon from Government.

49. The same paper complains of official *zulum* in the Calcutta Collectorate. The poor clerks, it is stated, suffer greatly from the highhandedness of the Collector, who is extremely arrogant, wilful and whimsical. Under his express order, that no clerk should leave office before him, and he himself did not ordinarily leave office before 9 or 10 P.M., the poor clerks were formerly compelled to work from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. even on Saturdays. They had also to work from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on Sundays and gazetted holidays; and if they were only one or two minutes late in arriving at office, they lost a whole day's pay. All this having been noticed in the press, he has now slightly modified his old system. The clerks have now to work from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., and instead of a whole day's pay only half a day's pay is deducted for late attendance. Government lately sanctioned some thirteen or fourteen additional hands for clearing off arrears in the office; but the old clerks have got no relief from the appointment of these additional hands. These new men receive forty to seventy-five rupees per mensem for doing very petty work, whilst the old clerks, who do very heavy and difficult work, get only twenty or thirty rupees a month. If any of the old clerks ask for leave, the Collector frowns upon him and addresses him thus: "I will kick you all out of office." He fines and dismisses the old clerks without cause. The Collector is also of so suspicious a nature that he employs his peons as spies to watch the movements of the clerks; and accepting as correct the reports of these menials, he often rebukes his clerks for doing this thing or that in most vile and abusive terms, calling them liars, cheats, &c. A man so dangerous and mean-minded, who, moreover, is said to take bribes and illegal gratification of other kinds, should not be allowed to occupy such a high and respectable post. Such a man should be dismissed at once.

PRAJA BANDHU,
March 16th, 1888.

50. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 16th March, says that the imposition of a local duty on petroleum in Bengal after the increase of the Imperial duty on it will form a very bad precedent. For it will enable the Bengal Government to impose similar duties on other articles.

URDU GUIDE,
March 16th, 1888.

51. The *Aryavarta*, of the 17th March, says that the policy of Lord Dufferin's government of showing partiality to Mussulmans in the matter of making appointments to the public service is a disgrace to British rule.

ARYAVARTA,
March 17th, 1888.

52. The *Sanjivani*, of the 17th March, referring to the proposed appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor of an able officer to enquire into the system of coolie recruiting in Bengal, says that it will be very glad if the results of such enquiries are published. The editor will be glad if permission is given to him to send a reporter with the officer, who will be able to help very materially in discovering acts of oppression committed by the planters. The writer is also of opinion that, instead of a single officer, a Commission, with at least two native members on it, should be appointed to enquire into the subject.

SANJIVANI,
March 17th, 1888.

53. The same paper is very glad that Surgeon-Major Kalipada Gupta has been appointed as Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal. No native was, before this, appointed to that post. The acts of Sir Steuart Bayley are gradually confirming the popular belief that no injustice will be done to the Bengalis under his administration. What a nice thing would it have been if Lord Dufferin had possessed the good qualities of Sir Steuart Bayley.

SANJIVANI.

Surgeon-Major Kalipada Gupta as
Sanitary Commissioner.

Steuart Bayley are gradually confirming the popular belief that no injustice will be done to the Bengalis under his administration. What a nice thing would it have been if Lord Dufferin had possessed the good qualities of Sir Steuart Bayley.

SANJIVANI.
March 17th, 1888.

54. The same paper refers to the statement of the *Pioneer*, the mouth-piece of Government, that the recommendations of the Public Service Commission will

The Public Service Commission. not be soon carried into effect, and observes that natives know very well that recommendations which are favourable to the natives are never quickly carried out. But if Government had no intention of soon carrying out the recommendations of the Commission, where was the necessity for appointing it at a large cost?

SANJIVANI.

55. The same paper says that the *Statesman* is of opinion that the Indians are blaming Lord Dufferin for not doing what it was not in his power to do. Lord Dufferin and the *Statesman* newspaper.

It is true that Lord Dufferin had no power to reconstitute the Legislative Councils on his own authority. But has he made the slightest effort in the direction of getting them reconstituted? He held out hopes of such a reconstitution in his reply to the address presented to him by the Indian Association on his arrival in Calcutta. He also distinctly stated in his Jubilee speech that he would consider himself very fortunate if he should be able to reconstitute the Legislative Councils during his term of office. But the natives know, and the *Statesman* knows equally well, that he has made no effort to have the Councils reconstituted. And has Lord Dufferin introduced even such reforms as he could have himself introduced? In the address presented to him by the Indian Association, he was requested to appoint a Commission to enquire into the subject of coolie oppression. His reply was as follows:—"In view of the recent enquiries and of the Secretary of State's decision to give Act I of 1882 a further brief trial, it would be premature at this moment to appoint a Commission; but I may tell you that the working of Act XIII of 1859 is now under the consideration of the Local Government, and that the representations which you have made to me will be carefully examined when the report of the Local Government is received." But what has Lord Dufferin done to make good that promise? It was stated by the *Pioneer* some time ago that the Government of India had decided that Act XIII of 1859 would no longer apply to tea-gardens. But it has since been learnt that that intention has been given up for fear of displeasing the planters. Does the ruler who shrinks from doing his duty from a fear of displeasing his countrymen deserve to be honoured with addresses? Again, in his reply to the address of the Indian Association on the subject of technical education, Lord Dufferin spoke as follows:—"It has been a real pleasure to me to learn that you attach due importance to the question of technical education. It is a matter of the utmost moment to this country, and nothing shall be wanting on my part to confirm and widen its basis and to elevate its superstructure. I intend to spare no endeavours to promote its best interest." But he has, as a matter of fact, done nothing for the spread of technical education. He could have also introduced on his own authority many of the reforms recommended by the National Congress. The people would have felt themselves better placed if the Executive and Judicial functions had been separated. They would have vastly benefited if he had only repealed the most objectionable provisions of the Arms Act. Lord Dufferin fears a Russian invasion of India; but he has not, owing to his distrust of the natives, enrolled them as volunteers. And if Russia ever invades India, it will be owing to this manifestation of the Government's distrust of the people which will make them believe that the Indians are not loyal to the British Government.

Lord Dufferin has done no good, but he has done much harm. He has emptied the Indian exchequer by making war with Burmah at the advice or in the interest of a few selfish English merchants; and he is

making preparations for another war. As a consequence of the Burmese war, there has been an increase of the salt tax—a measure which will prevent the poor Indian from making his rice barely palatable. Lord Dufferin has also endeavoured to create ill-feeling between Hindus and Mussulmans. The Confidential Police Circular is also his handiwork; and yet the *Statesman* says that Lord Dufferin deserves to get addresses!

56. The *Bangabasi*, of the 17th March, praises Mr. Mackenzie, the

BANGABASI
March, 17th, 1888.

The Arms Act in Central India.

Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for issuing satisfactory rules regarding the enforcement of the Arms Act in those Provinces, and requests Sir Stuart Bayley to follow Mr. Mackenzie's example. The ravages of wild beasts in Bengal are by no means inconsiderable; and compared with the inhabitants of Central India, the people of Bengal are almost gentleness and timidity incarnate. Indeed such gentle, harmless, and peace-loving people as the Bengalis are hardly to be found in any other part of India; and so, as the people of Central India will be allowed to keep firearms, it will be of the nature of a grave anomaly if the people of Bengal are not permitted to do so.

The Report of the Public Service Commission.

57. The same paper makes the following observations on the report of the Public Service Commission :—

BANGABASI.

The Covenanted Civil Service Examination and the age limit.

The Commission thinks that it would not be expedient to hold an examination in India for the Covenanted Civil Service simultaneously with the examination in London. This shows that the Commission has no regard for the national and religious feelings of the people. The people of India attach more importance to their religion than to the securing of good appointments under Government.

If natives of India must go to England, at the sacrifice of caste and religion, in order to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service, the recommendation to increase the age limit will give little comfort or satisfaction to strict Hindus.

Subjects of Examination.

The Commission has denied the vernacular languages of India a place in the Civil Service Examination. This denial has been very unwise. English Civilians cannot make good Indian officers without a thorough knowledge of the Indian vernaculars, and a thorough knowledge of the Indian vernaculars they will not acquire if they are not examined in those languages at the Civil Service Examination itself. The exclusion of the Indian vernaculars has been recommended in the interest of English youths who find their study very difficult; and the same explanation applies to the Commission's refusal to equalise Eastern and Western classics.

The Provincial Service.

The Provincial Service will be recruited by open competition, and Government will have the power of making appointments in exceptional cases; but the manner in which this service is proposed to be constituted is not calculated to do much good to the natives. Englishmen will benefit most by it. The *Englishman* newspaper has already raised a hue and cry against the Commission's recommendations on this head, and it is inciting the Covenanted Civilians to protest against those recommendations; and the Civilians will probably fight hard to prevent their being carried into effect.

The Judicial, the Executive, and the Revenue Services.

The Commission has recommended a larger employment of natives in the Judicial Service.

The Commission does not recommend the filling of the whole Judicial Service with natives, because it thinks that such a measure might produce disorder; but the writer is fully convinced that no such fears should have been entertained. The Commission has left it to the Government to decide the extent to which natives should be appointed to high posts. It is doubtful whether Government will easily consent to employ natives as Divisional Commissioners or members of the Board of Revenue, even if the recommendations of the Commission to that effect are approved by Parliament and the Secretary of State. The opinions of Indian Governors on such questions differ, and justice and impartiality can only, in the bestowal of such appointments, be expected of such exceptionally good rulers as Sir Steuart Bayley and Sir Auckland Colvin. It is, however, gratifying to note that the principle of employing natives in high posts has been acknowledged by the Commission.

The native members of the Commission.

The Hon'ble Rames Chandra Mitra, Ramswami Mudaliyar, and Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lukshman Nulkar, the Hindu members of the Commission, have signed the report on the understanding that greater advantages will be given to the natives, and that they must be taken not to have signed the report if the recommendations of the Commission are not carried into effect by Government. For this they deserve the heartfelt gratitude of the Indian people. There can be no doubt that if the recommendations of the Commission are fully carried out, the natives will derive some benefit.

DACCA PRAKASH,
March 18th, 1888.

The Report of the Public Service
Commission.

58. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 18th March, says that the Report of the Public Service Commission is in a great measure hopeful. It is certainly not without defects; but as the report is based mainly on the evidence of native witnesses, those defects ought to be attributed either to the unsatisfactory nature of that evidence, or to India's ill-luck.

DACCA GAZETTE,
March 19th, 1888.

The Report of the Public Service
Commission.

59. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 19th March, expresses regret that the Public Service Commission has not recommended a larger employment of natives in any other department except the Civil Service, that is to say, recommendations have not been made for a larger employment of natives in the Forest, Engineering, Opium and other Departments. It is also to be regretted that even in those departments, in which a larger employment of natives has been recommended, the higher posts have been reserved exclusively for Englishmen. This is not satisfactory. The writer is not, like some of his native contemporaries, beside himself with joy on reading the recommendations of the Commission. The Commission has proposed nothing which, if carried into effect, would diminish the present undue ascendancy of Englishmen in India. The Commission, however, deserves thanks for endeavouring to do justice to the claims of the natives, and the writer will be glad if Government carries out its recommendations even such as they are.

URDU GUIDE,
March 20th 1888.

The Burmese War and its consequences.

60. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 20th March, says that the Burmese war was undertaken in violation of Government's treaty with Burmah, and it is not likely that the object with which that war was under-

taken will be soon attained. That war again has led to the imposition of the income-tax, the duty on petroleum, and the increase of the duties on salt. The Indians, and those who know how poor the Indians are, can never approve of these proceedings.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

61. The *Bangabási*, of the 17th March, says that provisions have been made in the Calcutta Municipal Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, which

BANGABASI.
March 17th, 1888.

The Calcutta Municipal Bill.

will enable the Government of Bengal to interfere in all affairs of the Calcutta Municipality and to lead the Commissioners by the nose. The Select Committee says that these provisions will work no harm, and that such interference on the part of Government will only do good to the Municipality. But everybody knows what harm was done to the Municipality by the interference of Sir Rivers Thompson in its affairs.

Municipal rates are now levied on the estimated annual rents of houses. But the present Bill provides that the rents of houses occupied by their owners will also be fixed in an arbitrary manner, and that rates will be assessed upon them according to the rents which will be thus estimated. But this will work serious mischief in many cases. There are people who have been reduced to poverty and who have no means to support their large families, but who live in big ancestral houses. And these people will be subjected to great hardship and inconvenience if this provision of the Bill is adopted. Large houses are required to accommodate large families, and the Hindus therefore often live in houses which, for their size, are quite disproportionate to their incomes; and the Hindus alone can form an idea of the harm which will be done if rates are levied on the basis of rents estimated in the manner mentioned above. Dr. Guru Das Banerjee protested against this provision; but the Select Committee said that a man's family should not be disproportionate to his income; and the Select Committee has been guided by this principle of political economy throughout the discussion on the Municipal Bill; and so Hindu rate-payers must now read up Malthus' political economy, and learn like Europeans to enjoy the sweets of married life without marrying.

The Bill is based on most selfish principles. It provides that poor people attacked with cholera or small-pox, and unable to secure the services of qualified physicians, will be forcibly taken to the hospital by the agents of the municipality. This means that in such cases no heed will be paid to considerations of caste and religion and the zenana system, or to the sentiments and prejudices of the people. All males will be forcibly taken to hospitals! All this is real British disinterestedness! The Bill provides that women should not in such cases be forcibly taken to hospitals. But Messrs. Moore and Irving would make no exception even in the case of females! They insist upon the use of force even in the zenana. Dr. Gurudas Banerjee is for protecting the caste and religion of the males. The European members are for destroying the caste and religion of the females too. "Ye, Hindus, prepare yourselves for going to Benares for good, and ye, Mahomedans, do you all leave for Mecca!"

Sir Henry Harrison, the Chairman of the Municipality, wants to make the ferrule for admitting water into people's houses still narrower with the view of preventing poor householders from consuming much water. Yes, this must be done; for without doing it water cannot be pumped up to the second floors of the houses of the Europeans and the rich men of the town! After all the authorities seem determined not to allow poor people to live in the town; and so they are devising means in this monstrous measure of legislation to drive them out of the town.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARAN.
March 19th, 1888.

62. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 19th March, says that the provision that the debts of people serving in Government offices or elsewhere will be

The Debtors Bill.

paid in instalments from their salaries and under orders of the Court is a good one, because it will save them from utter destitution arising from loss of appointment in consequence of imprisonment. But the most satisfactory provision in the Debtors Bill is that which exempts women from imprisonment on account of debts. It is probable that the provision relating to the service of notices before the issue of warrants will not work well in all cases; for it will be easy for a creditor to prevent the service of the notice by offering a bribe to the serving peon. It would therefore be well to provide for the service of notices both by post and by peons. A provision should also be inserted prohibiting repeated imprisonment of a debtor for different debts due to the same creditor. Small additions and alterations of this kind will make the proposed law a very good one.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARAN.

63. The same paper, referring to the rejection of Baboo Kalinath Mitter's motion for the extension of the

The Calcutta Municipal Bill.

period allowed for the consideration of the amended Municipal Bill and the report of the Select Committee thereon from three to six weeks, says that in the debate on this Bill all motions made by the native members are being rejected.

IV.—NATIVE STATES,

HINDU RANJIKA,
March 14th, 1888.

64. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 14th March, says that if justice is not done in any of the cases of oppression and injustice committed by Sir Lepel Griffin, a

Sir Lepel Griffin.

dark and indelible stain will attach to the British Government, which makes such a boast of its justice and impartiality. It is therefore hoped that Lord Dufferin will see that no such blot is cast upon England's good name.

SAMAYA,
March 16th, 1888.

65. The *Samaya*, of the 16th March, hopes that the Government of India will make no endeavour to reinstate Lachman Das in the dewanship of Cashmere.

Cashmere.

BANGABASI,
March 17th, 1888.

66. The *Bangabasi*, of the 17th March, says that in the course of his Durbar speech at Butlam, Sir Lepel Griffin stated that "in another part of Central

Sir Lepel Griffin.

India, it will, in a few days, be my painful duty to deprive a ruling prince of all his administrative powers, in accordance with the sentence passed on him by the Supreme Government for the continued neglect and abuse of them." Who is this illfated prince? Probably Holkar. Sir Lepel is well known to the people of this country for his notorious character; and the writer therefore feels certain that if any prince is punished by the Viceroy in accordance with the advice of Sir Lepel Griffin, grave injustice will be done.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARAN,
March 16th, 1888.

67. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 19th March, says that now that the paramount power is keenly watching the administration of affairs in Cashmere, the

Cashmere.

Maharajah should govern his State with the utmost possible care and circumspection, and make such arrangements for the defence of the frontier as will be satisfactory to Government. Disorders in Cashmere will endanger the safety of the frontier, and if the frontier is endangered by reason of administrative disorders in that State, Government may annex the State. That the Maharajah has determined to put an end to the disorders in his State is proved by the fact that he has appointed his own brother as Prime Minister. Good men are required for a satisfactory administration of his State, and if good men cannot be found in Cashmere itself, they should be imported from outside.

68. The same paper is astonished that so much oppression on the part of Political Agents exists in so many Native States under the administration of Lord Dufferin. It is owing to the interference of these Political officers that grave disorders now prevail in Cashmere, Bhopal, Hyderabad, and Jodhpore; and it is feared that Indore also will become the scene of similar disorders by the favour of Sir Lepel Griffin. An able and experienced ruler like Lord Dufferin should not encourage those Political officers who seek to strengthen British rule in this country by insulting the native princes at every step by converting them into mere puppets. Does it not strike Lord Dufferin that oppressions committed by these petty Nawabs, the Political Residents, are weakening the foundations of British rule in India? And does he not see that the natives are losing their respect for British rule on finding that not even the princes of the land are safe against insult at the hands of petty officers? One shudders to think what the consequences of the spread of such a feeling among all sections of the Indian people must be. It is not to be believed that an experienced statesman like Lord Dufferin does not foresee this; and it is therefore the writer's belief that the secret Intelligence Department has been established for preventing the spread of such discontent among the people. But it is deeply to be regretted that an experienced statesman like Lord Dufferin should have thought of keeping fire covered with a cloth. Lord Dufferin is requested to make on the eve of his departure arrangements for putting an end to the oppressions of the Political officers in the interest of Englishmen themselves.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.
March 16th, 1888.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

69. The *Sahachar*, of the 14th March, says that signs of an impending famine in the district of Manbhoom are visible, and there is every probability of famine breaking out in several other districts of Bengal. Sir Steuart Bayley should take timely warning.

SAHACHAR,
March 14th, 1888.

70. The *Bangabasi*, of the 17th March, is alarmed to read in the *Englishman* newspaper, the recognised mouth-piece of Government, that "the people of the Manbhoom district are suffering very much from scarcity of food, that their suffering is daily increasing, and that preparations are being made for opening relief works for the poor and distressed people." Reports on the state of the weather and the crops in the Manbhoom district are published every week in the Government Gazette; but they do not give the slightest indication that scarcity of food exists in that district, and no such indication could be found even in the last issue of that Gazette. The Lieutenant-Governor visited Manbhoom only the other day, but he has not spoken one word about scarcity of food in that district. Does Government gain anything by suppressing facts connected with the condition of distressed people?

BANGABASI,
March 17th, 1888.

71. A correspondent of the *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 22nd March, writing from Bighati, in the Hooghly district, says that cholera has broken out at that place, and that already eight persons have died of that disease. There are no good doctors in the village, and doctors have to be brought from Chandernagore, six miles off. There are no tanks in the village containing good drinking water. If Government does not at once take steps to prevent the spread of the disease it may probably assume the form of a dreadful plague in those places.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
March 22nd, 1888.

VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

SAR SUDANIDHI,
March 5th, 1888.

72. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 5th March, says that it would be premature to present Lord Dufferin with an address just at present, for during the time he will yet remain in India he may deserve better or worse of the people of India.

SANSODHINI,
March 9th, 1888.

73. The *Sansodhini*, of the 9th March, says that the huntsmen of Chittagong sometimes kill tigers by a contrivance which consists in placing a loaded gun in such connection with a trap that any movement in the latter makes the gun go off. One of such traps was lately laid among the hills on the north of Kornalhât. The loaded gun was placed on one side of the road, and the rope connecting it with the trap lay on the road, but no cord was placed around the trap, nor was notice of the trap given by beat of drum. And so, a man coming down from the hills with a heavy load on his head happened to place his foot on the rope connected with the trap, whereupon the gun went off and the man received severe injuries. His thigh bones have been smashed to pieces, and he is lying in a precarious state in the hospital. The huntsman deserves to be punished for his carelessness.

SANSODHINI.

74. The same paper says that Mr. Manson, the Magistrate of Chittagong, is endeavouring to support the highhanded proceedings of the District Superintendent of Police in connection with the anniversary *Sankirtan* processions of the Chittagong Brahmo Somaj by stating that as illfeeling exists between the Hindus and the Brahmos, such processions would in all likelihood have given rise to riots, it being observed, by way of illustration, that Hindus have set fire to the houses of Brahmos and to their church, school-house, &c. He has also stated that the student element predominates in the Brahmo Somaj party, and students generally create disturbances; but there is no truth in these statements. It may be confidently stated that no leader of the Hindu community would ever stoop to do such things as setting fire to the houses of the Brahmos or prevent them from carrying *Sankirtan* processions, simply because their religious opinions differ from those of the Brahmos. For, it is well known that, far from doing such things, the Hindu community materially helped the Brahmos in putting down fires, and joyfully joined the annual *Sankirtan* procession of the latter. It is hoped that Mr. Lyall, the able Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, will pay no heed to Mr. Manson's statements.

CHARU VARTA.
March 12th, 1888.

75. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 12th March, says that the father of the minor zemindar of Gauripore, in Mymensingh, has submitted a petition to the Collector of Mymensingh stating that the life of the minor is not safe in the custody of Bisweswari Dabya, his adoptive mother, and requesting the Collector to remove the minor to Nashirabad. It is really a very serious matter that fears should be entertained about the very life of the minor, and it is therefore hoped that Mr. Dutt, the Collector of Mymensingh, will not summarily reject the application.

DARUSSALTANAT,
March 13th, 1888.

76. The *Darussaltanat*, of the 13th March, says that Lord Dufferin has not shown partiality to one class at the expense of another. It is therefore improper to oppose the presentation of an address to him.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
March 15th, 1888.

77. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 15th March, quotes from the *Bombay Akbari*, the *Bombay Samáchar*, the *Khair Khao*, Cashmere, the *Kohinoor* of Lahore, the *Tooti Hind* of Meerut, and the *Nizam-ul-Akbar* of Etwa to show that the *Civil and Military Gazette's* allegation

The Vernacular Press on Lord Dufferin's administration and the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

that it is the Bengali editors alone that are denouncing Lord Dufferin's administration in India is utterly false, malicious and spiteful. The papers named above have all denounced His Lordship's administration in the strongest terms, and no Bengali editor has denounced that administration in stronger terms than those of the *Bombay Samáchar*.

78. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 16th March, is glad to find that the last discussion of Indian Finance in the House of Commons attracted more than the

India in Parliament.

usual attention, and excited more than the usual interest. Mr. Samuel Smith pressed for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into Indian affairs. His motion was lost, but it is gratifying to note, in connection with it, that increased interest has been evinced in Indian affairs. The House of Commons ought to inform itself from time to time of the real condition of the people of India, and great good may be expected if the House does so. Mr. Smith has visited India, has seen the condition of its people with his own eyes, and has mixed with the people, and so his Indian information must be of great value. Lord Churchill questioned the correctness of Mr. Smith's view of Indian Finance. Now Lord Churchill also visited India some time ago; but his visit was of one kind and Mr. Smith's visit was of quite another kind. Mr. Smith mixed freely with all classes of people, whilst Lord Churchill mixed only with the Government officials. Lord Churchill has therefore carried back to England only the official view of India and Indian Finance. His statements in the House were also of a conflicting nature. He said that the conquest of Burmah has done a great deal of good to India, and that its annexation has increased the wealth of the Indian people. In the same breath, however, he declared that the financial condition of India is seriously embarrassed, and that it is sure to lapse into one of absolute bankruptcy if great care is not exercised in managing Indian affairs! If Lord Churchill had looked in an impartial spirit at the question raised by Mr. Smith, he could not have opposed the appointment of a Royal Commission. The fact is that he is not a real wellwisher of India; he is only a supporter of the measures of Government.

ARYA DARPAN,
March 16th, 1888.

79. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 17th March, says that The Magura Jubilee Mela in Jessore. subscriptions were rigorously collected this year from the ryots of the Magura sub-division in Jessore for defraying the expenses of the Magura Jubilee Mela; and some poor people have had to pawn their brass utensils for paying these subscriptions. The Sub-divisional Officer is the life and soul of this *mela*, and a well-wisher of the local school. The condition of the school is not good. In 1293 B.S., the school-house was destroyed by fire. Subscriptions were raised from the residents of the sub-division for erecting a *pucca* school building and bricks were prepared for the purpose. It is one year since the bricks were prepared, and yet the Deputy Magistrate has spent so much money in celebrating the Jubilee mela instead of applying it to the construction of a building for the school. Surely loyalty would have been better expressed by spending the money in the erection of a school building. The Sub-divisional Officer is requested not to raise subscriptions from the poor ryots in future for the Magura Jubilee Mela.

BANGABASI,
March 17th, 1888.

80. The *Sanjivani*, of the 17th March, says that two more persons have joined the movement for doing honour to Lord Dufferin. One of them is Baboo Shamacharan Lahiri of Serampore, who is not known to the public, and whose trade it is to sing every man's praise. He was one of the leaders of the movement for doing honour to Sir Rivers Thompson. The other is Baboo Benodbihari Mullick, whose name sometimes appears in the newspapers

The movement in honour of Lord Dufferin.

SANJIVANI,
March 17th, 1888.

as of a man who is only too eager to please Englishmen. One dishonest trick of the authors of the movement has been found out. The name of Rajah Sourendra Mohun Tagore was included among those requisitionists. But the Rajah has now publicly stated in the newspapers that he did not authorise any one to put his name in the list. As forging of names has commenced, Lord Dufferin may very well conceive what the character of the address which he will obtain must be. The writer has heard from a reliable source that pressure has been put upon the Chamber of Commerce by a high official for starting this movement. No Native Association has joined the movement, and indeed they think that it would be wrong to do so. That Maharajah Narendrakrishna of the British Indian Association has joined the movement is because his son has been appointed a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court; and that Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee, who is Secretary of that Association, has joined it, is because he has obtained the title of Rajah. But the real leaders of the British Indian Association, Rajah Rajendralal Mitter, Maharajah Jotindramohun Tagore and Rajah Durgacharan Laha, have not joined the movement. Let all the Associations in the country protest against this effort of a handful of men to present Lord Dufferin with an address in the country's name.

SANJIVANI,
March 17th, 1898.

81. The same paper contains an "Address to His Excellency Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General (who has shown a disregard for glory)—". The writer

The *Sanjivani's* address to Lord Dufferin.

says that of all men a newspaper editor is the

most competent to present an address to a retiring ruler. It is not everybody that is able or willing to do justice to the task. The writer's exceptional fitness for the work, and the rumour that Lord Dufferin is rather anxious to get an address from the people of this country, have induced him to present an address to His Excellency, the more so as those who have been desired to vote him an address are men who are not fit for the task, and whose utterances are likely to be marked by a spirit of disgusting and insincere flattery, equally devoid of truth and impartiality.

1. The news of Lord Dufferin's appointment as Viceroy alarmed the writer. The people of India love and respect all true Englishmen for their honesty, sincerity, noble courage, and large-heartedness; but they naturally look with dread upon the Englishman who, having come in contact with any weak and intriguing Asiatic people, succeeds in achieving a reputation for himself. The tortuous ways of the Asiatic convert the noble and courageous Englishman into an animal even more heartless than a tiger and even more cunning than a jackal. Lord Dufferin was a famous diplomatist in Turkey. The people of India have always detested the ways of diplomacy, and there is no equivalent for the term "diplomatist" in the language of this country, and so the appointment of Lord Dufferin, one of the leading English diplomatists, as Viceroy and as the successor of the people's own dear Lord Ripon, filled them with alarm. Lord Ripon's assurance, however, that the man chosen to succeed him was his friend and belonged to his own political school considerably allayed their uneasiness, and gradually created in their minds an expectation that he who was chosen to succeed Lord Ripon in the office of Viceroy would also be found possessed of Lord Ripon's many good qualities. For a long time was this expectation cherished.

2. But the truth was revealed in a few days. The rumour of Lord Dufferin's intention to make war upon Burmah, at first vague and indistinct and therefore discredited—for who would believe it to be possible that the friend of the righteous Lord Ripon would causelessly deluge the earth with blood, and that a Liberal Viceroy would, for the purpose of satisfying the greed of half-a-dozen English merchants, deprive the Burmese of their

independence—gradually gained ground—till at length the artful and horrid policy which had in the past reduced to beggary so many simple-minded and trustful native princes was seen unfolded in bold and clear outlines. The French, it was stated, were trying to establish their ascendancy in Burmah; but the people saw what all that meant; they saw that Dufferin was not Ripon. Still they were not disillusioned, and only called to mind what Lord Ripon had told them about Lord Dufferin. And so they still thought that arrangements would be made in Burmah which would satisfy all parties and interests; but all their hopes were dashed to the ground.

“Lord Dufferin, you then assumed your true colours, and the Indians found you out. Do you want an address from us? Hear then the booming of your cannon in Burmah. The patriotic Burman receives the ball upon his breast with a smile on his face and lays down his life, and his homeless widow and family are reduced to beggary. Behold, their curses are advancing to greet you with an address, while the spirits of the departed Burmans are like so many gods accusing you before their country! Will their complaints reach your ear? Or is it that those faint small voices will not rise above the loud clamour of your flatterers and reach your ears? But rest assured that those voices will one day shake the heavens and the nethermost regions of the earth with awful resonance and crush you and your country. Your powder and shot and your jackal-like policy have indeed dethroned Theebaw, but they have not been able to dethrone Theebaw's Sovereign. You are indeed returning to your country after trampling justice under foot, but know it for certain that justice will not be trifled with in this way. The Burmese hero has fought, is fighting, and will still fight with you face to face, and who can say what the end of all his fighting will be? But the rivers of Burmah are overflowing with human blood, and the forests of Burmah are full of corpses. Say, Christian Dufferin, were the lives of these dead Burmans worth nothing? Is there no judge to judge of the oppression you have committed upon the Burmese? Ponder well and attentively; the crimsoned waters of the Irrawaddy and the stench from the putrid corpses of Burmese heroes are, as it were, an address to you. Accept that address.

3. “There is another ground on which we can give you an address. You are indeed entitled to an address for the valour and martial skill with which you have conquered Burmah. The commander of your army appeared at Ava, and there met Theebaw's minister who had come in a gilded boat propelled by twelve oars. It would seem there was an exchange of significant words and glances, and all at once the Burmese warriors, who, though without leaders, had so long harassed the English troops by fighting them fearfully, abandoned all opposition and allowed your fleet to proceed unmolested to Mandalay. Was any inducement held out to Theebaw's minister? We do not see one single act in this Burmese war which does not entitle you to an address. But the address in your case will be painted in colours similar to those of the addresses which History has presented to Dalhousie and Lytton.

4. “The laments of the Burmese people are on the one hand greeting you across the eastern frontier of India, while long-drawn sighs issuing from every Indian home are coming forward to present you with an address. The old native clerk burdened with a large family was, with great difficulty, supporting it with his Rs. 42 a month. He had fixed a monthly allowance of Rs. 2 to purchase milk for his children. But he has now to pay Re. 1 as income-tax, and that one rupee he finds by reducing to one rupee the pitifully small allowance for his children's milk. You are indeed a true friend of the clerks, and they will certainly give you an address. Are you not

aware that the majority of the Indians are no better off than these clerks? But this is not a matter of much importance after all. It is not much that a man should reduce the milk allowance of his children that he may assist Government with money; for children may be given a little less milk than they ordinarily get. But when we think that our money, assuming the form of bullets, is falling upon the breasts of the heroic Burmese patriots, is serving to fill with lamentation thousands of Burmese homes, and is helping to deprive a people of their God-given independence, we cannot help losing all patience. With the morsel of food snatched from the child's mouth, poison is being purchased for the purpose of poisoning other people! The thought is not to be endured. Ye, adept in crooked diplomacy, this may not seem very serious to you, but it extremely pains our heart. Shall we, for this, smile a sweet smile and cry 'Bravo, Your Excellency; well done!'

"There is more of this. The injury done by the reduction of the milk allowance of the children of the middle classes has not been so great as that which has been produced by the increase of the salt duty. Even the Baboos do not see this; nor do you seem to understand this fully. But we see it very clearly. The Baboos do not generally mix with the classes of people who have been affected by the increase of the salt duty, or if they do, it is only to ill-use them. We know these classes, and we wish to make you acquainted with them. The Gangetic valley, which you see before you, is full of a class of people, who cannot afford to have two meals a day in the whole course of their lives. Their sole daily meal consists of a little flour or *atta*, prepared not from wheat, barley, or maize, but from *makrá* (has anybody ever heard the name?), and some herbs gathered from the fields. *Makrá* is not palatable, and has almost no price. Herbs also have almost no price; but they find it impossible to procure in sufficient quantities or to take even these two cheapest articles twice a day. And do you think that the increased price of salt has not caused any hardship to these men? Then note another thing. These men are almost all of them agriculturists, and their plough-cattle become unfit for service if they do not get salt to eat. Now think what you have done by increasing the salt duty. These countless people have reduced the quantity of salt with which they seasoned their herbs, and their cattle are getting emaciated for want of salt. Those that have become wealthy by robbing these men of their hard-earned money may not feel for their misery, but who that has a heart will not be pained to see their burden of taxation increased? Say, will these tens of millions of people give you an address because you have taken away the slight pinch of salt from their morsel of food?

5. "Then you have given birth to some mice, which have eaten up the stores of grain in many people's houses. See these men are presenting you with an address. You raised some expectations in the minds of the people of this country by appointing the Public Service Commission and the Finance Committee; but alas! what a small mouse has the mountain at length given birth to! What a variety of people from different places said a variety of things in their evidence before the Public Service Commission; the Blue-book containing their evidence went on increasing in size. What a multitudinous people remained on the tiptoe of expectation to know what the report of the Commission would be. The trustful people of India remained in a state of eager and anxious expectation to know by what beneficial changes in the annals of the Indian administration you would improve their lot. But alas! in view of the near approach of your departure from this country, say what good the Commission has done to the people of India excepting the benefit it has done to vendors of stationery? Then what is that the *Pioneer* is saying that the recommendations of the Commission will not be carried out for some time to come? Diplomatist! did you reserve all

your cunning for poor India? You have made so much noise and agitation to resolve itself into an empty flourish of words! Bravo! Who knows so much cunning? Is it possible for foolish Ripon to stand by your side? Lord of mountains! the Finance Committee is another mouse to which you have given birth. But this mouse has wasted the stores of grain of many a householder. You gave birth to this Commission to reduce the expenses of your household; but, lover of your countrymen, it is surprising to think how adroitly you have employed it for their benefit! The Finance Committee recommended reduction of expenditure, and the poor Bengali Registrar of Calcutta and the Bengali Translator to Government have alone felt the sharp knife of retrenchment at their throats. The pay of these two poor Bengalis was reduced by Rs. 200 a month. What shall we say? You find it necessary to reduce expenditure; cut the pay of black Bengalis if it pleases you to do so. But alas! the jackass cannot long remain concealed in the lion's skin. As the needle of the compass always points to the north, so every act of yours has had for its object the good of your countrymen. The pay of two Bengalis was reduced; but two highly-paid appointments were created for the benefit of two Englishmen. You know what these two posts are; natives do not. These are a Deputy Secretaryship in the Indian Financial Department and a Finance Commissionership in Burmah. Your Excellency! your cunning is really admirable. Admirable also is your policy! Would you have an address for this? Well, take it.

6. "Such are some of the principal measures of your administration. What shall we say of your last great achievement? For the loss of life in the Thibet war commenced but yesterday, you are of course responsible; but considering the light in which you have exhibited yourself in the course of your administration, it would seem that loss of human life does not cause you much fear, and that conscientiousness and love of justice are not among your virtues. Then, O you crooked-minded man, possessing the nature of a tiger and following the policy of a jackal, accept the address which we present to you in the shape of the flowing streams of Thibetan blood.

7. "Such are your great deeds, for which we feel we have done our duty by giving you the above address, and now we shall say a few words about the policy of your administration and hold up before you a true picture of what you are. Say, Lord Dufferin, have you not added fuel to the fire of dissension between Hindus and Mussulmans? Have you no deep and latent motive in shewing special favour to one class of people in this country? It will be well if you have not; but many seem to see the same hand behind this act of yours and behind the action of certain Mussulmans in holding themselves aloof from the National Congress movement. Adept in crooked diplomacy! is your crooked policy then so short-sighted? Or have you purposely acted in this way? And now we shall ask, what have you done to develop the policy inaugurated by Lord Ripon—the policy by which Lord Ripon infused a new life into the drooping hearts of the Indians. What use have you made of that treasure entrusted to you? Have you not, in your love for your countrymen, dissipated it altogether? Yes, you have dissipated it, why else should we not find any trace of it? O you subtle-brained, go back to your native land, go back to your native land, go back to your native land with a down-cast face. You could not realise the importance of your charge, and you have not been able to do your duty. Providence has placed the destinies of the Indians in the hands of the English nation in order that the English nation may make men of the Indians; and he who undertakes this task, and performs it to the best of his ability, will have his name inscribed in burning letters in the pages of history; but he who trifles with the trust, is swayed by the promptings of a tortuous mind, supports the cause of injustice and untruth, causes streams

of blood to flow in Asia, which is groaning under the oppressions of Europeans, and inflicts hardship upon the Indian poor by snatching from them their scanty morsel of food may, by making one or two persons nominal Rajahs and conferring double titles on one or two others, have his ears regaled with insincere flattery in the Town Hall, but Providence will brand his forehead with the verdict : ' Unworthy son, thou art found wanting ! ' while his name will be written in black letters in the pages of history as ' the ill-fated. ' Then go back to your native land, but remember that like Dalhousie, who is an object of hearty hatred to the people of India, like Hastings, who is an object of unmixed hatred to them, and like Lytton, at the mention of whose name their hearts burn with indignation, you will also swell the number of bad Governors-General, and the names of the immortal Bentinck, Canning, Ripon, and others will always point to you the finger of deep reproach."

DACCA PRAKÁSH
March 18th, 1888.

82. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 18th March, says that the people of India are not Lord Dufferin's enemies. They will be prepared to honour and respect His Excellency and to pray to God for his welfare if it is proved to them that he has done anything good for India.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
SADHARANI,
March 19th, 1888.

83. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 19th March, asks whether the appointment of the son of Maharajah Narendrakrishna Dev as a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court is due to the Maharajah's joining the movement for doing honour to Lord Dufferin.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

84. The same paper refers to Lord Reay's offer of a prize to the student of the Bombay Elphinstone High School who would contribute a good article to a newspaper, and hopes that other Indian Governors will free themselves from the reproach of being hostile to the native press by following Lord Reay's example.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
March 19th 1888.

85. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 19th March, says that it is wrong on the part of the promoters of the movement for doing honour to Lord Dufferin to give it a public character by having the meeting in which the address will be voted called by the Sheriff. It is also premature to present His Excellency with an address. If it be said that His Lordship will not return to Calcutta, it may be replied that the address may be presented to him at Allahabad, through which place he must pass when he will leave Simla for England.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

86. The *Samád Báhiká*, of the 16th February, expresses great satisfaction at the introduction of reforms into the management of the temple of Gopinath, the important Hindo shrine of Remuna (*sic*) in Balasore.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

UTKAL DÍPIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1888.

87. The same paper, of the 23rd February, and the *Utkal Dípiká*, of the 18th February, seem to approve of the levy of a Customs duty on petroleum in the existing condition of State finance.

UTKAL DÍPIKA.

URIYA & NABASAMBÁD,
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

88. The announcement of the resignation of Lord Dufferin is received by all the newspapers of Orissa with sorrow. The *Utkal Dípiká* says that His Excellency ought to do something during the remaining portion of his tenure of office that will lead to the perpetuation of his memory among the Indians. The *Uriya and Nabasambád* requests His Excellency to supply the native press with copies of reports on newspapers that

are prepared for Government every week. The *Sanskāraka* has the following on the same subject :—

"As it has been arranged that His Excellency will leave India by the end of the current year, it would be premature to review His Excellency's work during the last three years. At the end of the present year His Excellency will have completed the average term of the Viceregal office.

"The settlement of boundary disputes at Panjdeh in Afghanistan and the subjugation of Upper Burmah are the two most important events of His Excellency's administration. However grand these may appear from an Imperial point of view, they have produced financial embarrassments that have resulted in the imposition of the *income-tax* and in the increase of the salt duty. Our people might well afford to bear these extra burdens were they assured that they would have a constitutional voice in the administration of the Indian Empire, and that all inequalities would disappear from all branches of the civil and criminal administration of the country. Taxation without representation has been one of the great causes of dissatisfaction, generally found in the columns of the Native Papers. We wish His Excellency a prosperous career during the remaining months of his administration, and we hope His Excellency will be in a position to abolish the odious income-tax by the end of the current official year. Beyond stating the fact that His Excellency has tried by all means to create friendly feelings between natives and Europeans, whose relations were very much strained during Lord Ripon's administration, and that Her Excellency Lady Dufferin has created a fund which will afford perpetual relief and medical aid to the women of India, we need not enter into the details of His Excellency's administration which we shall have occasion to review a few months hence."

89. The unexpected death of Mr. Jones, late Magistrate and Collector of Puri, is mourned by all the newspapers of Orissa. They all sympathise with the misfortune of his family. They, however, look upon the circumstances of his death as strange and suspicious.

ALL URIYA NEWS-
PAPERS.

90. This paper publishes a letter from one of its contributors at Puri, in which it is alleged that the accounts of the Puri Municipality are in great disorder, that the mohurirs who collect the municipal taxes often extort money from those rate-payers from whom nothing is due, and that the Chairman does not properly attend to his duties.

URIA & NABASAMBAD,
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

91. The agitation for the prevention of cow-slaughter still continues to engage the attention of the newspapers of Orissa. Two large meetings were held in Cuttack on the 19th of February last with the object of devising measures for securing that object.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

SANSKARAKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

92. Referring to the Queen's speech in Parliament, this paper remarks that no mention of India was made in the speech, which shows that England feels very little for India.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

93. The *Sanskāraka*, of the 1st March, reproduces from the Calcutta weeklies a letter called the "Confidential Circular No. 5," purporting to have been addressed to all District Superintendents of Police by the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces. In the letter the Inspector-General of Police is said to have issued detailed instructions to his subordinates with the object of establishing a system of espionage. He is also stated

SANSKARAKA,
March 1st, 1888.

to have called for a weekly report on the following subjects from the District Superintendent of Police through the District Magistrate :—

- (a). All political movements, sects, leaders, publications, and the like.
- (b). Information regarding religious sects, changes in doctrine and practice having a political significance, propagandism.
- (c). The arrival, sojourn, departure, and proceedings generally of suspicious characters and foreigners, special attention being paid to possible foreign emissaries and to the movements of wandering gangs of criminals, the presence in any place of noted criminals, and any circumstance regarding their habits that may come to notice.
- (d). Rumours or published opinions disturbing the public peace, popular feelings and rumours.
- (e). Religious excitement, comments on laws, and Government measures.
- (f). Illicit trade in arms and ammunition, with special reference to any prosecution under the Arms Act for smuggling, and to any discoveries of concealed arms.
- (g). Affairs in independent or semi-independent native States, and rumours regarding them.
- (h). Constitution, objects, and proceedings of native societies, whether established for political or ostensibly for other objects.
- (i). Political or mass meetings, their origin, organization and result as to public feelings in the neighbourhood selected, with special reference to any tendency towards, or probability of, agrarian excitement.
- (j). Recruiting for the Indian Army or for Native States."

The paper then goes on to make the following observations :—

"We cannot believe in the authenticity and genuineness of the document unless it is, so declared by persons competent enough to give the verdict. Granting that it is a correct copy of the original letter, it remains to be seen what effect it will produce on the public mind. That the idea of espionage should have originated with the Inspector-General of Police is very doubtful. It is more natural to suppose that the idea must have obtained the sanction of the highest authority in the land. In that case, the proposal to gag the native press, which was of late announced and contradicted in the columns of the respectable dailies, would appear to have been really made. We now look to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to contradict what has appeared in the press, and thus to give us the assurance that His Excellency had nothing to do with a correspondence, whose origin, it is said, is traceable to His Excellency. This is the more necessary as His Excellency is about to bid farewell to India and the public are preparing themselves for the occasion in a becoming manner.

"On examining the paragraphs of the correspondence in detail, we find that some of the subjects to be reported on come within the cognizance of the Police Department, and may therefore be summarily dealt with departmentally without imposing additional work on the District Superintendents of Police and Magistrates of districts, who have scarcely time to breathe. In fact such a system of espionage

can only be justified in those districts where Government has any reason to fear that the people are disaffected, troublesome or rebellious. But even as regards such districts we would use the words of Lord Dufferin himself, who thus spoke to his colleagues in Council: 'I cannot but feel it may be for the public interest that I should resign my charge into the hands of younger man, *specially as the general political condition of the country, whether we regard its domestic affairs or its external relations, is prosperous and peaceful;*' and again: 'I only wish I had been better able by my public exertions to show my appreciation of *so much loyalty and kindness.*'

"Some of the subjects to be reported on might have been omitted, as it is certain that Government can inform itself better and more correctly about the general feeling and condition of their subjects from the weekly reports on newspapers that are prepared for it than from the reports of the Police Department, a large number of whose subordinate officers are ignorant and incompetent men. It is not at all advisable to increase the powers of the subordinate Police officers who will prove troublesome by prying into every man's affairs. This state of things must lead to *corruption* on the one hand and to *oppression* on the other.

"The proposed system of espionage is highly objectionable on grounds of morality and statesmanship. It is very undignified on the part of high Government officers to suspect everybody and to try to learn more than what is necessary for the proper discharge of their sacred functions. It will look very bad if Government goes out of its way to learn anything that is not brought to its notice by wise and constitutional methods of communication. No wise statesman will approve of such a low and indecent measure. It is also objectionable on moral grounds, for suspicion must engender suspicion in return. If Government distrusts the people, the people will in return distrust the Government, and the result will be that the whole moral fabric of Government will be shattered to pieces. The state of things will then be very deplorable, for mutual distrust may lead to serious consequences.

"We have, however, made the above observations subject to correction; for if the correspondence published above does not prove to be authentic, they will have to be withdrawn."

94. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 1st March, regrets to report that cholera is raging virulently within the limits of the Balasore Municipality.

SAMVAD BAHİKA,
March 1st, 1888.

95. The *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 3rd March, advises the Kendrapara and Jajpore Municipalities to elect some native gentlemen as their Chairmen, as the success of the scheme of Local Self-Government can only be established by the discharge of all duties in connection therewith by Native Chairmen with ability and judgment.

UTKAL DĪPIKA,
March 3rd, 1888.

96. The Cuttack correspondent of this paper points out that the roughs of Chowdharibazar in Cuttack have become so turbulent as to cause great annoyance to their peaceful neighbours. During the last *Hori* festival they used force towards a widow, named Chanda, who was found dead in her bed-room next morning. The correspondent exhorts the local police to apprehend the culprits as quickly as possible.

URIA & NABASAMBAD,
March 7th, 1888.

BANSKARAKA,
March 9th, 1888.

Age limit for the Subordinate Executive Service.

97. Referring to the reply of Government to the memorial of some of the ministerial officers of Orissa praying for a relaxation in their favour of so much of rule 2 of the rules for the admission of candidates into the Subordinate Executive Service as restricts the age of candidates to 25 years, this paper observes that Government should grant the reasonable request of the memorialists in the current year.

ASSAM PAPERS.

SILCHAR,
March 12th, 1888.

The proposed Coolie Commission.

98. The *Silchar*, of the 12th March, is glad to hear that the Government of Bengal will appoint a Coolie Commission. Tea gardens are most numerous in Assam, and the number of coolies working in that Province is therefore very large. The coolies often suffer severely at the hands of the tea-planters. Of their countless oppressions, it is only those that are of the most glaring and cruellest kind that come to the notice of the public. The present Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr. Fitzpatrick, is a highminded man, and feels for the poor coolies. It is hoped that he will take an active part in ameliorating the sad condition of the coolies, and thus become with them an object of worship and adoration.

SILCHAR.

The vernacular examinations in Silchar.

99. The same paper complains that the vernacular examinations there were conducted in a most disorderly manner. On the first two days, on account of the late arrival of the guards, the question papers were distributed at 11 A.M. instead of at 10, the proper time. Besides this, a candidate for the Upper Primary Examination was given the middle vernacular mathematics paper. Most of the teachers of the zillah school were appointed as guards; hence the school was closed for a week at a time when the assistance of the teachers was greatly required by the students, their annual examination being at hand. The paper on literature was very difficult. It is doubtful whether the Examiner himself understands the difference between *Nirvān* and *Mukti*.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 24th March 1888.